onward have considerably improved the crop coverage and there seems to be no significant adverse effect on crops.

(d) The technique employed for producing seasonal monsoon forecast is under constant review for further improvement of the forecast.

उत्तर प्रदेश में पुरातात्विक निधि का रख-रखाव

*96. **प्रो॰ राम बख्श सिंह वर्मा:** क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि अनुपयुक्त रख-रखाव के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश के फैजाबाद और फर्रूखाबाद जिलों में पुरातात्विक महत्व की अमूल्य निधि की दशा दयनीय है;

(ख) क्या सरकार इनके रख-रखाव एवं संरक्षण के लिए भविष्य में पर्याप्त कदम उठाएगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री माधवराव सिंधिया): (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के फैजाबाद और फरूखाबाद जिलों में स्थित केन्द्रीय संरक्षित स्मारकों का रख-रखाव अच्छी तरह किया जाता है।

(ख) जी, हां। आवश्यकता पड़ने पर संरक्षण के उपाय किए जाते हैं। नेमी रख-रखाव का कार्य नियमित आधार पर किया जाता है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय संरक्षित स्मारकों के नियमित रख-रखाव और मरम्मत कार्य के अतिरिक्त संरक्षण कार्य स्मारकों की वास्तविक प्राथमिकताओं और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार एक चरणबद्ध तरीके से किए जाते हैं। केन्द्रीय संरक्षित स्मारकों के रख-रखाव और संरक्षण हेतु वर्ष 1995-96 के लिए धनराशि का आवंटन नीचे लिखे अनुसार है:

(i) फैजाबाद स्थित स्मारक —	1,90,000/-रुपये
(ii) फरूखाबाद स्थित स्मारक —	5,45,000/-रुपये

Crusade Against the Tehri Project

*97. SHRI JALALUDIN ANSARI: SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that noted environmentalist Shri Sunderlal Bahuguna has launched his fast-unto-death Crusade against the construction of Tehri Dam Project; and

(b) if so, the details of the issues involved in the construction of this project and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri Sunderlal Bahuguna had gone on fast and had sought the appointment of an independent committee to consider safety, economic, social, cultural and ecological aspects of the Tehri Dam Project. Shri Bahuguna has since broken his fast. The Government had accorded the approval for execution of Tehri Dam Project after careful consideration of all the above aspects.

Literacy in Bihar

*98. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) which are the districts in the State of Bihar where literacy is below the national average; and

(b) what action Government propose to take to increase literacy in these districts of the State with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) A statement showing the names of districts in Bihar which have a literacy rate below the national average as per 1991 census is enclosed. *(See next Page)*

(b) Adult Education under the National Literacy Mission. Universalisation of Elementary Education and Non-formal Education for school drop-outs constitute a three pronged strategy to reduce illiteracy in the State of Bihar.

In Bihar 18 districts have been covered under the Total Literacy Campaigns and four districts under the Post Literacy Campaign. In addition, the Bihar Education Project is being implemented since 1991-92 funded jointly by UNICEF, Government of India and Government of Bihar. As of now, 7 districts have been covered under the Project. Essential infrastructure in Primary Schools is being created under Operation Blackboard. Teacher competence is sought to be improved through continuous teacher training and access to education enhanced through Non-Formal Education.

Statement

Names of Districts in Bihar which have a Literacy rate below National Average

S.No.	Name of District
1.	Nalanda
2.	Bhojpur
3.	Rohtas
4.	Aurangabad
5.	Jehanbad
6.	Gaya
7.	Nawada
8.	Saran
9.	Siwan
10.	Gopalganj
11.	Paschim Champaran
12.	Purba Champaran
13.	Sitamarhi
14.	Muzzaffarpur
15.	Vaishali
16.	Begusarai
17.	Samastipur
18.	Darbhanga
19.	Madhubani
20.	Saharsa
21.	Madhepura
22.	Purnia
23.	Katihar
24.	Khagaria
25.	Munger
26.	Bhagalpur
27.	Godda
28.	Sahibganj
29.	Dumka
30.	Deoghar
31.	Giridhi
32.	Hazaribag
33.	Palamu
34.	Lohardaga
35.	Gumla
36.	Ranchi
37.	Paschimi Singhbhum
38.	Araria
39.	Kishanganj

Subsidy on indigenously produced Urea

*99. SHRI P. UPENDRA:
SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that subsidy on indigenously produced Urea comes to about Rs. 2500 a tonne, while in case of imported Urea it is of the order of Rs. 5,700 a tonne;

(b) the import target for Urea in the current year;

(c) the Urea consumption during the last three years and imported quantum of the same; and

(d) the total subsidy paid during the last year and estimated subsidy during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) Based on the prevailing retention prices and freight subsidy rates, the subsidy on indigenously manufactured urea during 1994-95 worked out to Rs. 2232 per tonne. In the case of imported urea, as per the contracts signed during 1994-95,